THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at January Term, 1808, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Anthony Evans	*vs*	*Peter Bugher*
John White	*vs*	*Elam Thomas*
John Shrodes	*vs*	*James Hammond*
Hugh Cunningham	*vs*	*John White*
Samuel Boyd	*vs*	*James Duncan, jr.*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Philip Sower and Abraham Kitlinger	*vs*	*James Duncan*
Les. of John Black	*vs*	*James Mulholm*
Robert Smith	*vs*	*John Crawford*
Thos. M'Kean, Gov.	*vs*	*John Wilkins, jr.*
Les. of Nal. Bedford	*vs*	*Hardy Rundle*
Rachel M'Coy	*vs*	*Zadok Wright*
Aaron Sutton & wife	*vs*	*Mary Stephens*
Same	*vs*	*Mary Sutton*
Same	*vs*	*Rachel Sutton*
Mary M'Goldrick	*vs*	*Moses Thomas*
Alexander Rodgers	*vs*	*James Powell*
Edward Smallman	*vs*	*William Herd*
William Bonner	*vs*	*Ephraim Latta*
Henry Perry	*vs*	*George Wallace*
Joseph M'Farren	*vs*	*Henry Byers*
John Sherer for use of A. Kirkpatrick	*vs*	*John Weems*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Arthur Brown	*vs*	*Thomas Wallace*
Andrew Richardson	*vs*	*James Jones*
George Wallace	*vs*	*John Simpson*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
James Fletcher	*vs*	*James Dodds*
James Hardy	*vs*	*John Shaw and Thomas M'Queston*
Agnes Powell	*vs*	*Myers Powell*
James Seeds	*vs*	*Alexander Rae*
Fredk. A Amelung	*vs*	*Benjamin Robbins*
James Adams	*vs*	*Mary Adams*
Andrew Willock	*vs*	*Isaac Marks, Isaac Ferree and Samuel Ritchie*
Samuel Marshall	*vs*	*Hugh M'Intire and William M'Keag*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*William Morrow*
Thos. Harris for &c.	*vs*	*James Harris*
Roderick Cameron	*vs*	*Samuel Shelly*
Ephraim Pentland	*vs*	*Matthew M'Eown*
William Algeo	*vs*	*Hugh M'Clurkan*
Ephraim Jones	*vs*	*Robert Cummins*
Robert Boyd	*vs*	*John White & wife*
James Boyd	*vs*	*Same*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*James Kerwin and Samuel Scott*
Peter Declary et al	*vs*	*Abraham Daniel*
John Kean	*vs*	*Hugh Alexander*
Thomas Hartley	*vs*	*John M'Nickle*
John K. M'Nickle	*vs*	*Thomas Hartley*
Samuel Hubley, assig. of Lewis Peters	*vs*	*John Speers*
Catharine Willy	*vs*	*John Carr*
Erasmus Cooper	*vs*	*John Lefever*
West Elliot	*vs*	*Ephraim Chafflin*
Bedford & Mowry	*vs*	*Robert Cummins*
Joseph Johnston	*vs*	*William Sill et al.*
Joseph Harris	*vs*	*John M'Dowell*
Isaac Smith	*vs*	*Floyd and Gray*
Thomas Fletcher	*vs*	*Robert Kilgore*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Proth'y.*

Pittsburgh, December 19, 1807.

ALLEN & CLEVELAND,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public of their removal from Mr. Abner Barker's Store, to the Store lately occupied by E. Denny, Esq. for the Auction and Commission business, (2d door above Third, in Market street,) where they have for sale a variety of

European & India Piece Goods.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1807.

BE it Ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That, from and after the first day of January next, no boat, boats or craft of whatever kind soever shall be kept, exposed or offered for sale on the north shore of the Monongahela river between the upper or east side of Wood street and the lower or west side of Short street; that for every offence against this Ordinance, the offender or offenders shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, one half whereof shall be for the use of the Borough, and the other half to the informer.

Enacted into an Ordinance, December 14th, 1807.

Attest. H. HASLET, *Town Clerk.*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th day of January next,

Part of Lot, No. 187, situate in Wood street near Front street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being 20 feet front and 60 feet deep, with a one story frame house thereon. Taken in execution as the property of John Herd.

Three hundred acres of land, more or less, with about 100 acres cleared, situate in St. Clair township, and adjoining lands of Alexander Miller, James Miller, and James Kildoo. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Crawford.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in North-east township, Erie county, warranted in the name of Robert Taggart, bounded on the east by land in possession of Aaron Eastman, on the south by land in possession of William Lowrey, on the west by land in possession of Alexander Lowrey, and on the north by land in possession of Robert Lowrey, being the fourth tract from the New-York state line. Taken in execution as the property of George Lowrey.

Lot No. 6, being part of Farm No. 3, in Pitt township, containing two acres and 41 perches, and adjoining lots No. 5, 7, and 11. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Engleman. All which property will be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1807.

Whereas my wife Margaret Patton has left my house with a certain Michael Rock, and took therefrom my property to a considerable amount, I will give a reward of Five Dollars for apprehending them, so that they may be brought to punishment. They were seen going down the river in a canoe.

his
Thomas ‡ Patton
mark.

Allegheny county, Dec. 21, 1807.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, *Oct.* 24.

A morning paper, attached to the late ministers, has published the following paragraph:—

"Our ministers, we understand, confidently calculate upon the complete and satisfactory adjustment of our differences with America. Some mercantile houses, of considerable rank in the American trade, and some of the first individuals connected with the shipping interest, feeling it necessary to their arrangements to be informed upon this subject, recently took occasion to apply to the government respecting it. In consequence of this application, we understand that a letter has been received within the last few days from one of the highest commercial authorities in the administration.—This letter, which is addressed to a person in the shipping interest, expresses the opinion of the writer, that there is every reason to indulge the expectation of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement with America."

For the above statement there is not, we assert with confidence, the slightest foundation. To whom was the letter addressed, and by whom was it written?—Why are not the names of the writer and receiver published?—One of the "highest commercial authorities in the administration," must be either Lord Bathurst or Mr. Rose—did either of them write such a letter? They certainly did not; and we venture to add that no man belonging to the administration did or could write such a letter, because in encouraging "the expectation of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement with America," he would be holding out an encouragement for which he could have no authority. Nor can we find out that any mercantile houses have made any application to government on the subject. The fact is, that the merchants concerned in the American trade know all communications on the subject would be made known to them through the medium of Mr. Sansom, the chairman of the American merchants—they know very well that Mr. Sansom had an interview with one of his majesty's ministers lately, and that he is accurately acquainted with the precise situation in which affairs are between the two countries, and which, concerning the pretensions and demands of America, is any thing but such a one as could encourage the expectation of a speedy and satisfacrory adjustment of differences.

The mischievous tendency of a statement so utterly unfounded as the one to which we have alluded, is deep and obvious.—It invites merchants to continue their commercial speculations with America, to give large credit, and to accept bills to a great amount.—A morning paper of this day informs us that "the report which we stated yesterday of the adjustment of all the differences between this country and America having been adjusted, is very generally credited, and a number of merchants in the city, have began to act upon it in their commercial speculations." Here is the mischief we complain of—Another effect is, that if our merchants be induced by such reports to continue their dealings with America, and to risk their property in the same manner as if the two countries were in a state of perfect amity, government would hardly be able to hold so high a tone as it would if the merchants had not gave credit to such reports, and had acted as if a rupture were not wholly improbable.

But the political motives of the late ministers for encouraging these statements and rumours are not difficult to be discovered. If government shall find an accommodation of the differences with America impracticable, the late ministers referring to those statements, will attempt to fix on government a charge of inconsistency, of having held out the prospect of accommodation and adjustment in the same instance, and in having afterwards changed their tone, and adopted the language of hostility and defiance.—The present ministers have in their behaviour and negociation with America, pursued a uniform line of principle and conduct—they have made no concessions, but they have urged no extravagant pretensions—they have combined moderation with firmness, and though they wish to preserve peace, they have proved that that wish has not in the slightest degree been influenced by any apprehensions of the consequence of war with America.

But such statements as those to which we have alluded, merit, we repeat, the most severe condemnation—they must do harm, they cannot do good, unless it be to those who, having invested their property in the American funds, are desirous of encouraging the indea that the differences will be speedily and amicably adjusted, in order to sell out their stock, which, in the event of a rupture, might be put to considerable hazard.

The American government must lower its tone considerably, and depart very widely from its present pretensions before any amicable adjustment can take place.

Courier.

[*From the Public Ledger.*]

NORFOLK, Dec. 4.—An occurrence of yesterday has excited some interest, arising from the recollection of the recent circumstances; we shall state to our readers the particulars of the occurrence of yesterday, as they have been related to us, and as we believe to be correct.

A French seaman, belonging to the French ship L'Impeteux, the ship that was destroyed by the British on this coast, had some time since entered at Baltimore on board one of the gun-boats in the service of the United States. Yesterday he deserted and got on board the tender of the French ship L'Patriot, declaring his wish to return into the service of his country. The officer commanding the gun-boat discovered and demanded the seaman, when the French officer refused to deliver him. Some discussion was had, when the American officer departed, under an expectation or a promise that the man should not be removed until the affair could be represented to commodore Decatur. While the officer was on board the Chesapeake waiting the orders of Commodore Decatur, and for a letter which he was then writing to the French commander, the Patriot's boat passed with the seaman in question on board, upon which orders were issued by the commodore, to man one of Chesapeake's boats, and pursue the French boat, with orders to his officer to endeavor to prevail on the French officer to return and come alongside the Chesapeake, but to bring the deserter back at all events. Upon the boat's getting alongside some altercation ensued, by accident, and without design to injure or offend.

The French officer, we understand, agreed to return to the Chesapeake. Afterwards some correspondence took place between com. Decatur and the commander of the Patriot, the contents of which we are not informed of. We understand that both officers adhered, the one in refusing, the other insiting, the result, however, is, that the man was taken and carried on board the Chesapeake, where he now remains, until the pleasure of the government shall be known.

Such is the concise state of the facts, as relate to this unpleasant business, upon which we mean to offer no remarks, except to repeat what we have done on another occasion, that the employment of foreign seamen, particularly deserters, will, generally be productive of mischief; and it is to be lamented that the officers commanding, are not invested by government with power to act according to the justice of the case, when they are satisfied.

Accounts of this affair went off by the mail to the navy department and the French minister.

From the Philadelphia Register.

The reductio ad absurdum.

A CABINET DILEMMA.

Will the impartial Mr. Jefferson, and the accomplished statesmen of his cabinet, have the goodness to explain to the people of the United States, for whose interest they evince so much concern, and for whose opinions they profess so much veneration, how they propose to extricate themselves, and the country, which is of much greater importance, from the following difficulty?

A British seaman deserts from a British ship of war, and enlists in the service of the United States;—he is demanded by the British minister, and the government of the United States refuse to deliver him up—A French seaman deserts from a French ship of war, and enlists in the service of the United States—he afterwards deserts to the French, of whom he is demanded—but they refuse to deliver him up—he is known to be on board a boat belonging to a French national ship of war.—The American commanding officer orders a boat to be manned, to go in pursuit of the French boat, to persuade, if possible, the officer commanding the French boat, to come on board his ship—BUT AT ALL EVENTS TO BRING BACK THE DESERTER. The American boat overtakes the French boat—the French officer consents to repair to the American flag-ship *thereby avoiding a compulsory execution of the order* "At all events to bring back the deserter," who is taken on board the American commodore's ship and there detained until the pleasure of government is made known.

If MR. JEFFERSON DISAVOWS the conduct of his officer, on this occasion, and orders the French deserter to be delivered up, on what ground did he refuse to deliver up the British deserter?—If he AVOWS it and detains him, what becomes of the complaint against the British for similar conduct?—And how will the President and his Cabinet, justify themselves for involving the American People in all the calamities of a desolating War, undertaken for the very reasons, which they themselves declare, by their own practice, to be strictly correct on the part of Great Britain?

BEWARE of the issue—for all the sorcery of intrigue and partiality, can no longer avail against the dearest interests of the Country, the conclusions of reason, and the conviction of truth

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

Capt. Newman of the ship Indian Hunter, who arrived last evening in 28 days from Liverpool, has furnished the editors of the New-York, Gazette with papers from London, one day latter than before received.

By the extracts which we have given, it will be seen, that after all, Portugal has been obliged to accede to Bonaparte's terms, and has shut her ports against the British. A secret understanding however, was supposed to exist between the Portuguese and English, and that the latter would take the Brazils.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

We stated in our yesterday's paper that all friendly communication between this

country and Portugal had now finally terminated, and to day we are sorry to confirm this account by inserting the following Proclamation of the Prince Regent, brought over by the Auckland packet, just arrived at Falmouth, in 11 days from Lisbon :—

EDICT BY THE PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL.

It having always been my greatest solicitude to preserve within my dominions, during the present war, the most perfect neutrality, upon account of the acknowledged benefits resulting thereform. It being, however, impossible to preserve that neutrality any longer, and considering besides how desirable a general pacification is to humanity; I have been pleased to accede to the cause of the continent, in uniting myself to his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and to his Catholic majesty, with the view of contributing as much as in my power to the acceleration of the maritime peace: whereof I am pleased to order, that the ports of this kingdom shall be immediately shut against the entry of the ships, as well of war as merchantmen, belonging to Great Britain, &c. &c.

Given at the Palace of Masra, the 20th Oct, 1807, by order of the Prince Regent our Sovereign. That all persons may have due notice, it is ordered that the Edict be publickly affixed.

J. F. LUDOVICE.

Lisbon, Oct. 22, 1807.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is certain that intelligence of the death of the King of Spain and the assassination, or according to some accounts, the imprisonment of the Prince of Austrias, had been received at Lisbon previous to the departure of the vessel which brought the mail. The fact, as we stated yesterday, is announced in several letters. They mention the report, without, however, communicating any circumstances which can enable us to fix the degree of credit to which it may be entitled.

There were a report yesterday that the French and Spaniards were meditating an attack upon Gibraltar.—The Hindostan, which is arrived at Portsmouth has brought letters, from one of which we make the following extract:—

"*Gibraltar, Sept.* 8.—Since closing this, an order from the Court of Madrid has been put in force—to close all communication between the Spanish territory and this garrison. It was to-day confidently reported that 25,000 French troops were expected at Alges iras shortly, and that the provisions necessary were already received. I cannot vouch for the truth of it; however, something must be in agitation. —my next may probably throw a farther light on the business."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, December 29, 1807.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. ARNOLD EICHBAUM to Miss MARIA ROBINSON, daughter of George Robinson, Esquire.

And, on the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Steele, Mr. RICHARD GRAY to Miss SALLY ANDERSON, daughter of Mr. William Anderson. All of this town.

A letter from a gentleman in the city of Washington to his friend in this place, dated December 20, 1807, says, "Mr. Monroe has arrived —Congress have been sitting with closed doors for two days—our troubles are increasing."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gnadenhutten, state of Ohio, to his friend in this town, dated December 10, 1807.

"An Indian of the Delaware nation, just returned from a tour to White river and the vicinity, reports, that the Indians in that quarter are unanimous for peace with the United States, should even a rupture take place between the United States and Great-Britain—That both the American and British governments had advised them to be still, and by no means interfere, should the two nations happen to quarrel—That the Delawares, anxious to learn the disposition of their neighbours the Kikapoos, and other nations, had sent speeches to them to that effect, and were well satisfied that they were peaceably inclined. As my informant bears the character of a sober, trusty and intelligent person, I give credit to his report."

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

THE free publication of thoughts and opinions, is secured to the citizens by our excellent constitution. The right is secured to all; and may we all ever enjoy it:—some of those who write will instruct, and more will contribute to our amusement. If the writer has wit the public will laugh *with* him; and if he exhibits his folly they will probably laugh *at* him; but the privilege is a glorious one, that every man may write on any subject, whether he happens to understand any thing about it or not. And of all those who offer their lucubrations to the public, there are none who write with greater facility than those who are profoundly ignorant of the subject on which they treat; for as they make the *premises*, they must possess great obliquity of mind indeed, if they should fail in making just conclusions from such premises.

To illustrate this position:—suppose it were projected, to establish a Penitentiary house in the western country:—I would select as a champion to oppose it, some citizen of Philadelphia, (such an one, for instance, as the wiseacre who exhibited himself in the Gazette of the United States of the 7th instant, in opposition to the presentment of a most respectable grand jury of Allegheny county)—one whose travels had never extended beyond the sound of the great bell; and whose reading had been confined to Mair's system of book-keeping, to bills of parcels, prices current, and the like useful sources of information. A man of this description would naturally imagine, that the circle of civilization could not extend far beyond the limits of the city: as to the people beyond the mountains, he would suppose them to be a kind of demi-savages; and of course would find no difficulty in proving that a Penitentiary house ought not to be established amongst them.

For how, he would ask, could these western people build it, having no workmen amongst them capable of constructing any fabrick superior to a wigwam, or log cabbin? And even if mechanicks could be induced to venture themselves in that savage country, how are they to be paid, unless they would accept of some pittance, in deer and bear skins for their labour? Again:—if these difficulties should be surmounted, with the aid of the more civilized part of the community, how could these ultra-mountain men find employment for the convicts, or a market for what they might manufacture? And where, in that country could be found, "a neighbourhood of *philanthropick, intelli-*"*gent* and *indefatigable* persons, in sufficient "numbers, to undertake the laborious direc-"of a Penitentiary?" Besides (he would add) the building would cost 50,000 dollars; the interest whereof, to wit, 3,000 dollars, would be equal to the expence of the transportation and maintenance of all the convicts of the western country. And lastly, that although, in that remote region, food might possibly be provided for the criminals, whilst the hunting season lasted, yet during the rest of the year the poor devils must undergo the penance of *starvation*.

Hence such a writer would demonstrate, to every reader whose stock of ignorance was equal to his own, that the establisment of a Penitentiary in the western country, would be altogether absurd and extravagant.

But, on the other hand, if the person purposing to write in opposition to such an establishment, should happen to be a man of some sense and information, or one who had ever visited the western country, he would have certain stubborn facts as *data*, from which, if deductions could be made adverse to the establishment, it would, at least, require more ingenuity to make them, than falls to the lot of most of us who exercise the constitutional right of scribbling in newspapers.

Such a man would have some knowledge of the wealth and population of the western country: he would know, that the minds of the inhabitants are equally cultivated with those of their eastern brethren; and that it would be no difficult matter to find "a neighbourhood of "philanthropick, intelligent and indefatigable "persons, in sufficient numbers," not only "to "undertake the labourious direction of a Pe-"nitentiary," but to manage business of infinitely greater importance. He would be forced to admit, that their mechanicks and artisans are numerous, and not inferior in skill to any others in the state: That a great variety of manufactures are established, particularly at Pittsburgh, which has a fair prospect of ranking amongst the most flourishing manufacturing towns, in the United States: That although many of those manufactures are carried on extensively by men of large capital and great enterprise, yet there is not only a market for all the articles manufactured, but, generally speaking, a better market, than could be found in the eastern parts of the state: amongst others that the manufacture of *hammered and cut nails* (so important in the neighbourhood of a Penitentiary) is very extensively and profitably carried on: That as great a number of convicts as ever were confined, at one time, in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia, might be employed at Pittsburgh, chiefly at the like labours, and with greater profit: That the articles of fuel and provisions are at the very highest rate in Philadelphia; whereas in Pittsburgh those articles (taken together) are probably lower than in any other part of the state; and that it must be the interest of the state to keep the convicts in that place, where *cæteris paribus*, they can be maintained at the lowest rate: That from several of the western counties to Pittsburgh (at which place the Penitentiary will probably be established) the convicts might be conveyed by water, at a very trifling expence, and without a possibility of escaping, unless to the other world.

Such a writer would not assert, that the Penitentiary house would cost 50,000 dollars to erect it; because it is evident half that sum would scarely be required; nor could he alledge that the interest of even 50,000 dollars would pay for the transportation and maintenance of all the criminals of the western country; because he must know that twice that sum would scarcely suffice; for there are *fifteen* organized counties, at present, included in the western district. The number of prisoners sent from them annually to Philadelphia may be fairly averaged at *twenty-one*; and the expence of transportation, over and above what it would cost to send them to Pittsburgh, at 90 dollars per head, amounting to 1,890 dollars. Suppose each county, at present, to pay for the maintenance (in Philadelphia) of the whole number of prisoners belonging to it, an *extra* sum of 80 dollars annually, equal to 1200 dollars; it is evident here is an annual loss to the western counties of 3,090 dollars: and yet the heaviest, and in a moral and political, as well as in a pecuniary point of view, the most grievous item remains unnoticed, that is to say, the confinement in the county jails, of those criminals, whose term of servitude will not authorise, or reader expedient, a transportation to Philadelphia. The number of these may fairly be averaged at *four* in each county, whose maintenance, at *seventy cents* a head per week, amounts to 2,184 dollars: making in the whole, according to the most moderate estimate, a loss to the western counties of 5,274 dollars per annum; which must increase with the rapid increase of population. But this is not all, the object of the penal laws is not obtained by confinement in the county jails; where the prisoners, in place of being industriously employed in profitable labour, and inured to temperance, are suffered to waste their time in idleness, and too frequently, it is feared, in intemperance and vice.

Now, if any one, from these premises, which cannot be controverted, will demonstrate that a Penitentiary house ought not to be established in the western country—*erit mihi magnus Apollo*—I will subscribe to all his dogmas; and will acknowledge that the citizens of Pittsburgh ought to blush for the proposal of the grand jury, and to "*forgive the asperity of zeal*" in any one who undertakes to censure them, although such censure should be conveyed in language as illiberal and vulgar, as that which has already been addressed to them.

A LOOKER-ON.

The following contain the objections of the Governor, to two bills passed at the last session, which were sent to him for concurrence, and which he has returned without his signature. They cannot, therefore, pass into laws, unless adopted by two-thirds of both houses.

To the Senate, and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

TOWARDS the close of the last session of the legislature, a bill was presented for my consideration, entitled, "An act to alter and amend the act, entitled, "an act to provide for the settlement of the public accounts," which I have directed to be returned to the house of representatives, with the following reasons of objection and dissent.

1st. The office of treasurer is, in its nature and in its uses, merely ministerial; but the bill proposes to render it an office of pre-eminent authority, and jurisdiction; in a way that neither public policy, nor private justice, appears to warrant. For instance, the existing laws give to the comptroller and register, the power to settle the public accounts, in the first instance; if they disagree, the governor's concurrence with one of them is necessary to the settlement; and from any settlement of the department of accounts, an appeal to the supreme court; where the party may enjoy the benefit of a trial by jury. But the present bill supercedes the authority of the governor, and renders the decision of the treasurer, alone, absolute and conclusive, upon every difference of opinion, between the comptroller and register. —Again, after an account has been settled by the comptroller and register, and a warrant has actually been drawn by the governor, in discharge of the amount found due to the accountant, the present bill vests an arbitrary power in the treasurer with or without reason, to suspend the payment of the debt; and from this exercise of his mere will and pleasure, there can be no appeal, for an injured citizen, to a court of justice; no application for redress to the general superintending authority of the executive magistrate! Again, the power to settle an account and the power to pay, or suspend payment of the balance appearing due, when a warrant has been issued, are powers which it would seem improper to unite in the same offices, since they can easily be converted into instruments of oppression, or may imperceptibly become the temptations to favoritism and corruption.

2d. But this investment of an individual officer, with the power, not only to suspend the payment of the public debts, but the payment of the official compensation of every member of the executive and judicial departments, is calculated to impair the public confidence, in the operations of government, to undermine the foundations of public credit, and to create for the treasurer, an undue and dangerous influence, at the expence of the higher grades of public officers.

3d. The constitution gives to the legislature, the appointment of the state treasurer; but obviously, considers the treasurer merely as a ministerial officer, exclusively employed in the receiving and paying the public money. To confer upon the treasurer, powers, which are not naturally incident to such an office, is, in effect to create a new office; and operates, as an encroachment upon the general constitutional authority of the executive magistrate, to appoint all officers of the commonwealth.

4th. The bill proposes to abolish the right of appeal to the supreme court; and to substitute, for the trial by jury, an investigation, in the last resort, by a joint committee of five members, appointed by the two houses of the general assembly. In this operation, we perceive a direct, unqualified union of legislative and judicial powers, inconsistent with the express provisions, and obvious spirit of the constitution. We perceive also, a direct unqualified subversion of the trial by jury, while the legislative tribunal, contemplated as a substitute, to decide upon matters in controversy between the state, and individuals, must, in truth, be considered as acting at once in the double character of judge and party. Similar trespasses have, indeed, been heretofore made upon the constitution, but the council of censors solemnly condemned them, and the legislature, in various acts, corrected the errors that had been introduced.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Lancaster, Dec. 3, 1807.

To the Senate, and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the last session of the legislature, the following resolution was passed, "That from "and after the next term of the supreme "court, it shall not be lawful for any counsel-"lor, attorney, or other person, to read, with-"in any court of this commonwealth, any pre-"cedent or case of law, decided in any court, "except such as have taken, or may take "place in some court within the United "States."

This important resolution was presented by a committee, for my approbation, at a late period of the session, while I was under the pressure of other public business, and severely afflicted with a personal malady. It was therefore impossible to bestow at that time a proper attention upon the subject; so as to acquit myself equally of the respect, which I owe to legislative propositions, and of the fidelity with which I have always been anxious to perform the duties of the executive office.

A difference of opinion both in public and private life is natural to mankind, and an honest difference of opinion ought never to produce passion, prejudice or reproach. Whenever it has been my misfortune to differ from the opinion of the senate and house of representatives of Pennsylvania, I have not ventured to arraign the purity of their motives: although I may sometimes have been tempted, on account of that difference, to question the correctness of my own judgment. Upon every occasion, however, and particularly the present, I have hoped for a reciprocity of indulgence and candor; and when I exercise a constitutional right, to declare that I cannot approve of the resolution, be assured, gentlemen, that I wish not to pronounce a sentence of condemnation upon others; but merely to assign reasons in vindication of myself. To you, to our constituents, and to posterity, the reasons of dissent are submitted; not in a vain spirit of contradiction and controversy, but as the dictates of conscience, after a long life devoted to the science of government and law.

Considering the resolution in its form, and its operation, it appears to my mind to be liable to many powerful objections.

1st. Because the prohibition excludes the judge and the jury, as well as the counsellor and the attorney, from resorting in court, to the accustomed sources of legal information.

Every decision of a court of justice, ought to be made according to the *law of the land*, whether it is pronounced upon the opinion of the judge, or by the verdict of a jury. In criminal as well as civil cases, it is the duty of a judge to state to the jury what is the law of the land upon the points in issue. In civil cases, the jury often assume the responsibility of deciding, and in criminal cases it is always their province to decide both the law and the fact. The ablest judge however (from the fallibility of human understanding, or the imperfection of memory,) may misconceive a point of law, suddenly suggested in the trial of a cause; and the most intelligent jury will not in any case pretend, intuitively to perceive and pronounce what is the law of the land.

But instead of multiplying the means (as it would seem reasonable to do) for assisting the memory of a judge, or informing the conscience of the jury, upon occasions the most interesting to the fame, the fortune, or the life of a citizen, the resolution forbids any advocate, *or other person*, to read within our courts, a precedent however venerable, or an adjudication however apposite, unless it has taken place in some court of the United States. It is true that our advocates are not expressly forbidden to *narrate* the precedents and adjudications of foreign authors and tribunals, though they are forbidden to read them. But when we reflect upon the conflict of duties and opinions, the diversity of dispositions and talents which every important cause is calculated to display at the bar, a substitution of a *recital* for the perusal of a legal authority will be found to furnish a much less advantageous medium of information to the judge and to the jury, while it must obviously be productive of more partiality, uncertainty and delay in the administration of justice.

2d. Because the exception from the general prohibition, by which precedents and adjudications that have taken place in any court within the United States, are permitted to be read in the courts of Pennsylvania, is arbitrary and illusive. If the precedents and decisions of the courts of the individual states and the United States, were founded upon the same code of laws; if they embraced all the cases that would arise under that code, and if they were regularly noted and reported, we might, perhaps, safely be content with the resources of domestic wisdom, and proudly shut our eyes against the light of foreign science. If, however, no such uniformity exists in the systems of American jurisprudence, no such scope of judicial investigation, and no such publicity of decision; an arbitrary determination to reject all practical benefit from the learning and experience of other nations, would probably be deemed, by the civilized world, more remarkable for its prejudice, than for its policy. It is, then, an obvious truth, that the members of the union differ from each other in the theory and details of their judicial institutions; and the limited jurisdictions of the federal courts, operating principally, and only occasionally, upon national subjects, can furnish little *by way of authority*, or of information to the municipal tribunals of the individual states. The laws of property, inheritence, and dower, of process

and practice, in civil suits, and of crimes and punishments, are essentially dissimilar; and thus, a permission to read, in our courts, the precedents and adjudications of other courts in the United States, is, in effect, the grant of a barren right wh ch there is no temptation to enjoy, and rarely an opportunity to exercise. But why, it may be fairly asked, confine our means of improvement, our sources of information in matters of jurisprudence, to the local boundaries of the United States; while the professors of every other science, and the masters of every art, may gather the fruits of human genius and knowledge throughout the world, to enrich their studies, and envigorate their judgments; the physician in the crisis of his patient's fate, may resort to foreign aid, in order to overcome what is difficult, or explain what is doubtful. The minister of the gospel can select from every school, of every country, a commentary upon his holy text. And the astronomer, navigator, merchant, farmer, and mechanic, are equally uncontrouled in the use of all they can obtain, whether at home or abroad—to enlighten their minds—to augment their skill—to facilitate the performance of their duties.—Shall, then, the knowledge necessary to the administration of justice be permitted to enter our tribunals only in one direction, and at a single avenue? And if there are not any American precedents or adjudications to read, (say even in the trial of a capital cause,) shall the advocate be without an argument for his client—the judge without a guide for his opinion; and the jury without instruction for their verdict; because, by a legislative decree, no other precedents or adjudications, (however correct and cogent,) can be read in the courts of Pennsylvania! I pray you, gentlemen, to estimate with your usual good sense and candour, the consequences of such an interdiction: And I think you will perceive not only the general mischief of the prohibition, but the particular illusion of the exception, to its operation. For, after all, it is proposed to accept a copy, tho' we refuse the original; and to read for authority or illustration, the precedents and adjudications of American courts, founded, as is commonly the case, upon those very books which we are forbidden to read, to understand and apply for ourselves.

3d. Because, the resolution would, in many cases, deprive us of the best, and in some, of the only evidence of the law of the land. The law of Pennsylvania consists of various branches. By our federal compact, the constitution, laws, and treaties, of the United States are supreme. The constitution and laws of the state, form the next branch, in dignity and obligation.—And under the authority of the constitution and the laws, it is expressly declared in an act of the year 1777 (passed with great legislative wisdom amidst all the passions of the revolutionary conflict,) "that the common law, and "such of the statute laws of England as were "in force in the province, shall be in force, "and binding on the inhabitants of the state," subject only to exceptions which were proper to render the adoption consistent with the recent independence, and the republican structure of our government—But, to these principal branches of the laws of Pennsylvania, there are incidents inseparably attached, which, in the exercise of the judicial power, extend over an almost boundless field of jurisprudence. To adjust some controversies, the law of nations, in peace, or in war, must apply the rule. On the business which occupies the orphans' and the registers' courts, we are principally guided by the civil law; by that law which every nation in Europe has borrowed, in a greater or in a less degree, from the institutes of the ancient Roman empire, without a symptom of fear, as for an act dangerous to their independence; or a sense of shame, as for an act derogtory to their wisdom. The law of merchants pervading the whole commercial world, is the standard of decision, upon questions of navigation, trade, insurance, and other innumerable gaounds of litigation, produced by the spirit of mercantile enterprize; and the constitution and operation of any foreign contract that may become the foundation of a civil suit in our courts, must be conformably (not to the municipal law of Pennsylvania, but) to the law of the country in which the contract was made.

Upon this summary of the law of Pennsylvania, let it be admitted, that, for the commentary as well as for the text of our constitution and laws, American precedents and adjudications, afford the best evidence; must it not, on the principle of that admission, be equally clear, that the precedents and adjudications of England is the best evidence of that portion of the common and statute law of England, which, by words of general inference, and not in terms of special enactment, has been encorporated into the law of Pennsylvania? Yes, it would be absurd to say, that when we adopted a foreign law, the legitimate evidence of that law, was not virtually and necessarily adopted:—Hence, from the epoch of the revolution to the present time, the precedents and adjudications of the English common and statute law, so far as they were in force in Pennsylvania, the 14th of March, 1776, has been read, as authority, in our courts. But, English precedents and adjudications, subsequent to that day, although often read by way of information, or to support an argument from analogy, have never been obligatory upon our judges, any more than the precedents and adjudications of France, Spain, or Holland—The best evidence of the adopted law, lying thus plainly before us in the venerable works of its sages, or in the authoritative judgments of its ministers, why should we be compelled to use only secondary evidence of American precedents and adjudications, where any such exists, and where none such exist why should we be debarred from the use of the only certain and satisfactory evidence of a law which the legislature has declared to be in force, and binding on all the inhabitans of the state?—But let us even surrender to prejudice or to pride, the advantage of consulting the English authorities upon points of law, which are as much the law of Pennsylvania as of England, there remains for serious consideration, the expediency of excluding from our courts every foreign precedent and adjudication, upon the law of nations, the civil law, the law of merchants, and as to foreign contracts, the municipal laws of foreign countries, can it be denied, in the existing state of a youthful, though a great, a wise, and a virtuous nation, that independent of foreign precedents and adjudications, we must be in these respects, more like a ship on the ocean, without a rudder or compass:—For in these respects who are the authors, which are the courts within the United States to whose precedents and adjudications we can excludely appeal for instruction and authority? A foreign code is here in truth the only evidence of the law, and the resolution that forbids an advocate, a judge and a jury, to resort in court to that code, forbids them in effect, to learn and to understand the general rule, which it is their duty to apply at the very moment when its application is required.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Lancaster, December 3, 1807.

WASHINGTON, *Dec.* 10.

Gentlemen,

I received some time ago from the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, an Address from the two houses, to which, on public considerations, it was thought adviseable that the answer should be deferred awhile. I now ask permission to convey the answer through the same channel; and to tender you the assurances of my high consideration and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

The Hon. Presley C. Lane, Speaker of the Senate; Simon Snyder, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

To the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

I received in due season the Address of the general assembly of Pennsylvania under cover from the speakers of the two houses, in which, with their approbation of the general course of my administration, they were so good as to express their desire that I would consent to be proposed again to the public voice, on the expiration of my present term of office—Entertaining, as I do, for the general assembly of Pennsylvania, those sentiments of high respect which would have prompted an immediate answer, I was certain, nevertheless, they would approve a delay which had for its object to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind, on a subject so interesting as the election of a chief magistrate.

That I should lay down my charge at a proper period, is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the chief majistrate be not fixed by the constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will, in fact, become for life; and history shews how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a representative government, responsible at short periods of election, is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

Truth also requires me to add, that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years brng on; and feeling their physical, I ought not to doubt their mental effect. Happy if I am the first to perceive and obey this admonition of Nature, and to solicit a retreat from cares too great for the wearied faculties of age.

For the approbation which the general assembly of Pennsylvania has been pleased to express of the principles and measures pursued in the management of their affairs, I am sincerely thankful: And should I be so fortunate as to carry into retirement the equal approbation and good will of my fellow citizens generally, it will be the comfort of my future days, and will close a service of forty years with the only reward it ever wished.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Dec. 10, 1807.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 17.

Capt. Wood, of the ship Belvidere in 48 days from Lisbon, (arrived at New-York,) communicates the following information.

That the British factors had succeeded in carrying off the greatest part of their effects—that the ports were closed against the British, and a packet which arrived from Britain a few days previous to capt. Wood's sailing was refused admittance; that the French troops were hourly expected to enter the city, and a declaration of war by Portugal against Great Britain was considered as certain.

The arrival of the French Minister it was said, was daily looked for, to enforce the execution of the several decrees issued against England.

There is a report by the Belvidere that the English have landed 4000 troops at Madeira, and taken possession of that place.

The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Paris, dated Oct. 23, "It has been currently reported and generally believed here within a few days past, that the Emperor has asserted that he shall consider all nations who have a minister in London as his enemies, and shall treat them accordingly.—How much confidence is to be placed in this report I cannot say. If it is true, it will soon be publickly known."

From the Mediterranean

The United States brig Hornet, Dent, arrived at Charleston on the 29th ult. in 42 days from Malaga.

We learn by this arrival, that neutral vessels of all descriptions are captured by the Belligerent powers in the Mediterranean. All communication with Gibraltar has been interdicted on pain of death. It was reported that the French were about to embark 40,000 troops, in Russian bottoms for the invasion of Sicily, but their success would be doubtful, as the British were erecting fortifications, and using every means in their power to oppose them. The Portuguese were in daily expectation of the arrival of the French, and the royal family were making preparations to go to Brazil. When the French troops took possession of Leghorn, in August last, they seized all British and American property, and lodged it in the public magazines, until the claimants can prove it not to be of the manufacture of England. The ex-bashaw of Tripoli remained at Syracuse in good health.

The Hornet in a gale of wind on the coast, sprung her main mast, carried away several main shrouds, and received serious injury in her sails and other rigging.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th of January next,

One lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and marked on the general plan of said town No. 47, bounded by the Allegheny river on the north, Irwin street on the west, Penn street on the south, and lot No. 47 on the east, on which are erected a large brick house and ferry established, one log and one frame messuage. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Valentine.

Fifty two acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Mifflin township, with fifteen acres cleared thereon, and a cabbin, adjoining lands of John Trumbo, James Hindman, James M'Killup, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Ferguson and Robert Ferguson.

To be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, *December* 23, 1807.

FOR SALE,

1000 *Barrels of Lake Salt*,

Of the best quality. Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days, will be taken in payment.

BRACKEN & BRICELAND.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscribers for six months and upwards, are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the 15th day of January next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

BRACKEN & BRICELAND.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed Collector of Taxes, for the year 1807, of Pitt Township, and having called on those assessed at two several times for payment of said taxes; and many having neglected to pay him, he now gives this public Notice, that unless they come forward and pay said Taxes at the store of Mr. Henry Fulton, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, on or before the first day of February next, he will at that time put the Duplicate into the hands of a magistrate to sue all those who have not made payment, without distinction, and have the money recovered as speedy as the law will authorize.

JOHN DILLER, *Collector.*

Pitt township, Dec. 29, 1807.

Pittsburgh Presbyterian Church Lottery.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING—500 Tickets.

Prize of 250 dollars—No. 781.

Prize of 200 dollars—No. 698.

Prize of 100 dollars—No. 1022.

Prizes of 50 dollars—Nos. 484, 526, 2155, 2160.

Prizes of 40 dollars—Nos. 401, 1254, 1380, 2934.

Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 31, 460, 623, 667, 704, 1036, 1050, 1208, 1288, 1511, 1786, 1983, 2016, 2040, 2326, 2429, 2461, 2712.

Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 6, 23, 88, 120, 126, 137, 142, 154, 194, 238, 239, 272, 287, 289, 321, 328, 340, 378, 396, 400, 408, 424, 443, 447, 453, 477, 520, 551, 588, 616, 655, 689, 697, 729, 740, 750, 773, 792, 859, 861, 863, 869, 877, 885, 904, 911, 925, 931, 943, 946, 969, 981, 1025, 1055, 1097, 1148, 1168, 1188, 1192, 1235, 1246, 1268, 1298, 1309, 1313, 1327, 1338, 1350, 1355, 1363, 1384, 1394, 1411, 1425, 1443, 1464, 1470, 1476, 1496, 1497, 1500, 1510, 1531, 1549, 1553, 1575, 1615, 1618, 1633, 1635, 1669, 1672, 1673, 1683, 1691, 1693, 1700, 1701, 1711, 1718, 1720, 1729, 1758, 1765, 1774, 1809, 1840, 1907, 1935, 1953, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1997, 2055, 2056, 2065, 2080, 2087, 2095, 2111, 2117, 2125, 2164, 2194, 2199, 2202, 2234, 2235, 2242, 2248, 2331, 2334, 2365, 2367, 2377, 2380, 2385, 2387, 2396, 2403, 2411, 2420, 2438, 2448, 2451, 2454, 2478, 2489, 2501, 2503, 2517, 2518, 2520, 2550, 2574, 2606, 2629, 2680, 2685, 2693, 2707, 2710, 2711, 2730, 2781, 2754, 2757, 2795, 2830, 2852, 2929, 2950, 2965, 2970, 2990, 2997.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING—400 Tickets.

First drawn Ticket, 50 dolls—No. 507

Prize of 250 dollars—No. 1569

Prize of 150 dollars—No. 1980

Prizes of 100 dollars—Nos. 2012, 2561, 2628.

Prizes of 50 dollars—Nos. 1225, 1406, 2890.

Prizes of 40 dollars—Nos. 612, 1924, 2046, 2821.

Prizes of 20 dollars—Nos. 334, 344, 537, 1472, 1870, 2736, 2753, 2860.

Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 25, 432, 875, 1037, 1181, 1463, 1552, 1531, 1736, 1789, 2136, 2677, 2866.

Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 20, 21, 71, 92, 96, 108, 113, 116, 128, 198, 208, 221, 231, 293, 322, 385, 405, 413, 465, 471, 482, 490, 497, 500, 513, 558, 580, 583, 600, 633, 664, 669, 744, 777, 805, 813, 856, 895, 940, 961, 967, 996, 1014, 1040, 1056, 1133, 1134, 1137, 1153, 1179, 1220, 1222, 1227, 1234, 1295, 1339, 1357, 1358, 1367, 1371, 1410, 1469, 1527, 1539, 1586, 1603, 1627, 1652, 1685, 1689, 1695, 1744, 1796, 1829, 1845, 1855, 1861, 1872, 1875, 1877, 1885, 1888, 1893, 1911, 1937, 1959, 1966, 1973, 2007, 2013, 2062, 2097, 2099, 2149, 2151, 2170, 2195, 2203, 2214, 2250, 2255, 2319, 2322, 2333, 2356, 2414, 2417, 2440, 2442, 2445, 2487, 2513, 2527, 2534, 2543, 2578, 2636, 2752, 2796, 2921, 2927, 2967, 2986, 2999.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 21.

From the Balt. Federal Gazette, of Dec 19.

MUNROE's ARRIVAL.

By Deagle's Packet, arrived this morning from Norfolk, we have received the Ledger, from which we have extracted several interesting articles.

In addition to the intelligence below, it is stated in a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Norfolk, to his friend in Baltimore, that such was the confidence with which the ministry looked forward to a speedy and amicable settlement with this country, that the vessels carrying special licences were assured of protection and respect during their voyages, and have a governmental guarantee, that sixty days shall be allowed thereafter for returning to America. It is said that Mr. Munroe expressed much surprize at the tone and high irritation discoverable here, as the government and people of England were so adverse to a war with us.

We may soon expect important tidings from the seat of government.

From Washington-City, Dec. 17.

"Dr. Bullus arrived yesterday with dispatches, their contents are hitherto unknown, but it is said, that the Doctor announces such dispositions on the part of France and England, as to render War inevitable."

A letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, dated yesterday, says, "It is currently understood that a general Embargo will be laid in a few days."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

Capt. Bentham who arrived at New-York on Thursday evening last in 19 days from St. Bartholomews informs that an English armed brig, just arrived from Guernsey and bound to St. Domingo, coolly and without the slightest provocation *fired* into the American sch'r. Breeze, of Baltimore, lying at anchor, and shot one man. The next day a party of Americans assembled on the shore; and "payed the English handsomely for their unprovoked cruel attack."

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

A number of well finished Stills, made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

Storage and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and nas about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at four dollars per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attend

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

September 22, 1807.

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL leave Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st of January—would advise those who may need his assistance, to make early application—or it may not be in his power to pay them the necessary attention.

Dec. 1, 1807.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

The Stockholders of the Erie & Waterford Turnpike, are respectfully informed that great progress has been made in completing the road, and that so far as it has been finished, it has exceeded the expectation of the managers. There is now no doubt that the road will be solid, durable, and of immense advantage to this part of the state. It is a great undertaking for a country newly settled, and as the last has been a very unfavourable season it has been attended with many unforeseen expences and unavoidable delays. The funds of the company have been inadequate, and a loan has been obtained for a large sum. All the payments on the respeetive shares have been due since the first of October, and the stockholders in this place are earnestly requested to pay immediately to the subscriber, or deposit to his credit in the bank, the sums respectively due on their shares. Great embarrassments have already arisen owing to the remissness of the stockholders, it is hoped that any new ones may not be attributable to the same source.

The Managers have used their best exertions in progressing with this enterprise. They cannot proceed further without funds, and have instructed me to use all possible diligence in collecting the money yet due. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient.

By order of the President and Managers,

HENRY BALDWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th November, 1807.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

Depreciation Lands for Sale

BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road, October 29th, 1807.

RESOLVED, That all Waggons, the wheels whereof shall be more than seven inches in breadth, shall pass over the said road, free from toll for one year from the time that the Company shall commence receiving toll thereon.

That the above resolution be published three times in the papers printed in Pittsburgh, and in the Crawford Messenger.

THO. FORSTER, *President.*

WILLIAM WALLACE, *Sec'y.*

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Market and Front Street in Pittsburgh, has just received a large and extensive supply of

Woolen and other Goods,

Suitable for the present season, which he will sell low for cash.

November 17, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store from his former stand in Wood Street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood Street, where he is now opening and offers for sale a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, as usual for cash or country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh Nov. 9, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are informed that his books and accounts are placed in the hands of George Robinson, Esq. to whom they are requested to make payment on or before the 1st of February next, in order to prevent suits being brought against them.—Those to whom he is indebted will call on Mr. Robinson for payment.

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

Pittsburgh, *Dec.* 14, 1807.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of veditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 11th day of January next,

Two Lots, situate in Jeffrey's Town, Fayette township, Nos. 6 and 7, containing in front each 60 feet, and extending back 120 feet, on which are erected a square log house, kitchen and stable. Siezed and taken in execution as the property of Gilbert Kirker.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, one hundred acres of land, more or less, in Cunningham's district, on the waters of Connequenessing creek, in Butler county, being part of two tracts surveyed on warrants for Ebenezer Branham and John Dunwoody, adjoining the Donation line. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Rea. All which property will be sold by

Wm. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 5, 1807.

Public Notice is hereby given,

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 31st of March, 1807, for making an Artificial Road from the Susquehannah opposite Harrisburgh, to Pittsburgh, that BOOKS will be opened at the Stores of *George Robinson*, Esq. and of *Thomas Baird*, in Market Street, Pittsburgh, on the 8th day of January, 1808, to receive Subscriptions for Shares of Stock in the Company contemplated to be Incorporated in Allegheny county for said purpose.

Nathaniel Irish, *Adamson Tannehill*,
Thomas Baird, *John Woods*,
James O'Hara, *George Robinson.*

December 5th, 1807.

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON,

Market-street, between Second & Third Streets,

HAS received a neat assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Which, with a general assortment of

Groceries & Liquors,

He is determined to sell on moderate terms.

HE continues to carry on the manufacture of SOAP and CANDLES, where a constant supply can be depended on—Also, *Spermaceti Candles*, by the box or smaller quantity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1807.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON this 18th day of December, 1807, very early in the morning, John Cissney rode away with a light chesnut coloured Mare, my property, as I have strong reason to believe with a felonious intent.—The said Mare is about 14 hands high, has some white in her face, between 5 and 6 years old, shod all round. The said Cissney is short and stout, pock-marked, and one of his eye-lids drawn rather down; had on a dark coat and corded overalls, the colour not particularly recollected.—Whoever delivers the said Mare to Robert Elrod at James Herron's, tavern-keeper, M'Kee's Port, or to Thomas Cannon, Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

ROBERT ELROD.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of fresh GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or such produce as may suit him.

He has also on hand a large quantity of *Leeper's Snuff*, in kegs, bottles and bladders, which he will dispose of at cost and carriage.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, 1807.

N. B. Those indebted will particularly oblige me by calling and having their accounts closed with the present year, as all after that time will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery. tf.